Evening Telegraph

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of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

Scovel.

Wa have received the following communication, which shows the treachery of J. M. Scover in even a stronger light than it has heretofore appeared :-To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1866. I must think that the severe condemnation lavished on JAMES M. SCOVEL, of New Jersey, is premature and unfounded. About the time of the meeting of the present Congress, your correspondent took occasion, in the presence of Mr. Scover, to express admiration of the sentiments of the President, as expressed in his message, when Mr. SCOVEL volunteered the statement or prophecy that, if Andrew Johnson's acts were as good as his words, there would be much cause for rejoicing But that he knew positively that he would prove a traitor not only to the principles he had avowed, but also to the generous party that had trusted him and placed him in a position of honor. He said this was a matter of certainty, not only with him, but also with HORACE GREELEY, with whom he (Mr. SCOVEL) was in daily correspondence, and other prominent political prophets; and then, in the most emphatic language, he denounced the traitor who would espouse the principles of a party only to betray it, declaring that a man was bound to carry out the

principles of the party by whom he was nominated. Having heard these remarks from the lips of Mr Scover myself, I feel bound to believe that he wil not commit the crime of treason to a party that raised him from the condition of a third-rate pettifogger to a position to which his moral character or intellectual ability would surely never have ele-

Also, the following characteristic incident, which proves that ten years ha not changed the President of the New Jersey Senate:-

Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-Some years ago, when the three parties (Whig, Democrat, and Native American) were in the field, Scovet went to an old gentleman of Camden well versed in politics and asked his advice as to which meeting he should ho'd forth at. The old gentleman slyly told him, "JAMES, thee had better speak at mi of them," and JAMES did so.

We should think that if the Senator has one spark of honest pride in his character he would be by this time thoroughly asbamed of his conduct. His defection has caused the raking up of old and almost forgotten incidents, and there are not a few persons who recall the fact that when SCOVEL, "the man with the empty purse," desired to secure the seat in the Senate which he at present holds, the man whom he is now traducing was the first to furnish him with the funds necessary in the canvass. And now this creature of bounty turns upon the man who supplied him with tunds and the party which gave him their votes, and, to gratify a personal spite, violates gratitude and pledges, and acts with his opponents. We had fondly hoped, when the will of his constituents and his fellow-members was made known, that he should return to the side where he would naturally be found. We have deluded ourselves with the belief that this man had one grain of truth, one atom of honor still left in his constitution, and that when the unanimous wish of his party was expressed he would vote for their nominee. Such a trust has proven ill-founded. JAMES M. SCOVEL is a ho eless renegade. He has wilfully and openly perjured himself, and the best thing that the party can do is to let him alone.

We greatly doubt the legality of the law adopted by the majority of the New Jersey Senate, which requires that a majority of the whole number of Senators shall be necessary before the body can go into a joint conven tion. A majority of the Senators voting, pro vided a quorum be present, is, in our opinion sufficient to adopt a resolution. In the present case there are 21 members, of whom 9 vote. Of that number 10 are in favor of going into convention, and 9 against it. Surely, by such a vote, the Senate is author. ized to go into convention. A clearly legal majority is in favor of such an action, unless a law be adopted requiring some other than the constitutional vote. No single resolution can change the law any more than the Senate might demand a two-thirds vote, as easily as they can a majority of the whole number.

The proper course for the Union members of the Senate, in our opinion, is plain. Let them move to go into a joint convention, and when the vote is announced as 10 to 9 let them go in. If Scover won't go, let him stay behind. The House will receive them, an election will be held, and the Senator be sent to Washington. His case can then be investigated by the Senate of the United States. It the election of the New Jersey Senator be illegal, then the new Senator will be ousted; if, on the other hand, as we are convinced, that the action of the Senate is totally without sauction of law, then will this election be lawful, and the dead lock be broken. We do not advise any act which would be wrong; but, when there is a doubt, let us have the benefit of it, and by our action rid ourselves of the tyranny which accidental circumstances have placed in the hands of a traitor.

THE HIGH SCHOOL INVESTIGATION .-The Committee of the Board of School Controllers to whom was referred the investigation of the condition of the Central High School, has commenced its labors with commendable energy. From what we saw during our attendance at its session vesterday, we should judge that its deliberations are con-

| ducted in a spirit of impartiality. The | of Golconda, and the pearls of "Ormus and of | chairman continually evidenced his wish for an honest examination, without fear or favor, and several of the members also declared a similar desire. We hope that a radical error in the course of investigation will be corrected. The Committee is to examine into the condition of the High School. Its power includes all the Professors, as well as the Principal. It is not to accuse or try Mr. MAGUIRE, but to thoroughly investigate. Let them then go into all the departments and see if the evil does not lie rather in certain professors, and not in the head of the institution. If some of the graduates were to be examined they could easily tear the cloak from the gentlemen who are giving such evidence against Mr. MAGUIRE, and prove that the institution is more injured by their incompetency and vulgarity than by any dereliction of duty on the part of the Principal. We hope that the committee will extend their examination, and look into the departments as well as the conduct of the much mali gned head of the school.

Social Extravagance.

IF by any possibility some stranger from a distant planet, moved by a purpose to study our modes and methods of life, were suddenly placed in the circle of our daily business and social relations, we imagine it would require a vast amount of explanation to make him comprehend the fact that we are just emerging from the densest cloud of war that ever brooded over a nation. He would scarcely believe that for long dreary years malignant hate between brethren of the same family had made the streams of many a quiet valley run red with blood, and incarnadined the narrow passes of our mountain ranges. He would hardly suspect that at almost every hearthstone throughout the length and breadth of the land there is at least one vacant chair, and that every cemetery holds the ashes of those who fell in the deadly conflict. Should he peruse the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and discover the untold millions that have been expended to save the national life, and secure a permanent and substantial peace, he would surely wonder from what "Aladdin's" cave those vast stores of wealth could have been procured, and the nation yet remain unexhausted and teeming with illimitable resources. In fact, we are an enigma to ourselves. Accustomed to peaceful avocations, pursuing the arts of quiet life, guiding the plough in the glebe, setting into active and incessant motion ten thousand looms and shuttles, laying down the keels of great leviathans that in fleetness and capacity outrival all the naval architecture of the ship yards of the world; yet, when the tocsin of war sounded, the highways were thronged with brawny and muscular yeomen, pushing forward eagerly to smite with the avengers rod the bold deflers of rightful authority. We are strong in peace and mighty in war.

All these merits, and more, we may justly claim; but it is not, therefore, true that as a nation, any more than as individuals, we have arrived at a state of absolute perfection. There is much in the everyday life around us that cries aloud for remedy. Our unmeasuzed success, our unparalleled growth, and our unexampled prosperity, have introduced into our national character a recklessness and dash which, unless curbed by prudence and wise forecast, may act disastrously in the future. We are in danger of living too fast. In fact, many are guilty of this indiscretion already. The enormous fortunes which have resulted from lucky speculations and the necessities of the Government arising out of the war, have entirely changed the status of many families and individuals. Sometimes the fortunes thus suddenly obtained have fallen into the hands of sagacious and thrifty business men, who know how to use their good fortune, not only to their own advantage, but to that of those around them. In such cases, a nation is the gainer; but, in the majority of cases, the vast accumulations have tallen in charge of those unaccustomed by education or experience to understand the responsibilities inseparably attaching to the possession of unbounded wealth. To these minds the first great duty of the millionaire is to make an ostentatious and vulgar display of their accidental prosperity. They grow ambitious to shine in circles which they were never intended to adorn; they look down patronizingly upon the caste which they have lett, but which they have not risen above; and become ridiculous, if not odious, by their supercilious airs and insufferable insolence. With a plethoric bank account, they dream of honors flowing in upon them unbidden, and claim for their money that respect and consideration which is only given to actual worth; they build costly mansions, and decorate them with tawdry gewgaws; they roll along our streets in flashing equipages; they ape the worst features of foreign manners; their lives are without aim, except to excite the remarks, and perhaps the envy, of those around them; their wives and daughters, lacking the education that fits them for their affected style of life, mistake display for gentility, and inspire in sober minds a feeling of disgust, in lieu of what they hoped would be admiration. The most lavish expenditure of means fails to secure them entrance into what is really good society. They are consequently forced to form coteries of their own, in which the length of

It is this style of life from which we, as a nation, have most to fear. There is nothing in it calculated to elevate or improve our condition. Simple expenditure for the sake of ow has no merit. Pile all the diamonds

purse is the measure of respectability. Society

founded upon such a basis can never rise

above its own level. It may glitter and cor-

uscate, but it lacks the vital elements of

Ind," upon the persons of those unaccustomed to their use; bedeck with the richest stuffs of Lyons the retired fish-buckster; enfold in broadcloth the voluminous person of the successful butcher; and if the sterling quality that gives merit to the man is wanting, we have but the gilded puppet, who plays badly a part never designed for him. It is not wpon gold, nor anything it can buy, that we found a fixed and stable reputation. Respectability is a thing inborn, and is part and parcel of the man. It is neither contagious or epidemic.

The need of the hour is a more frugal style of life. Wise men see in the future the premonitions of commercial and financial convulsions. It behoves all to husband their resources and prepare for the evil hour. If the crash should come and find us in the midst of revelry and extravagance, it will be all the more severe, and our fault will be the more grievous. We are prosperous and happy now, and we should commence the preparation for darker hours.

Scovel's Denial of Our Accusation. THE New York papers of to-day publish a letter from Mr. ROBERT B. LEEDS, of Atlantic City, which, as an example of choice rhetoric and elegant grammar, we quote for the edification of our readers :-

"ATLANTIC CITY, Saturday, March 31 .- Hon. J

M. Scovel-Dear Sir:-I see in The Telegraph some person has been good enough to inform the editor of something I said in the city after I left you. In delending you, I said to a man that was coming down on you pretty sharp, that I reck oned you knew what you was at. . . . * * It appears from the article in the TRLEGRAPH that the man I spoke to went right to the editor and reported not what I told him, for I did not say you showed mo I letter from the President, as stated in the editorial of THE TELEGRAPH this evening, but precisely as you told me, and as above stated. I was asked by another man that knows I and you are particular friends. whether I was your friend yet? I told him you knew better than I did what was for the best. I say the editor cannot prove by me waat he said m his paper. What I said to that man referred to was done in detending you, but has been construed against you. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your ROBERT B. LEEDS,"

We regret that it did not suit Mr. Scover's purpose to jurnish us with the whole of this choice epistle. The point where the asterisks occur is the most interesting. Will that gentleman give us the emitted portion? It is a matter of small interest to the public whether this modern LINDLEY MURRAY and SCOVEL are triends or not. But when he refers to "precisely as you told me, and as above stated," we think we are not asking too much of Mr. Scovel when we demand that the portion of the letter in which his statement is repeated should be given to the

Mr. Scover knows that he did receive a communication from President Jonnson, and he knows equally well that he told a certain party, whom he, by inference, acknowledges was ROBERT B. LEEDS, that he had received such an overture from his Excellency; and now he seeks to cover up the utter tolly of such a confession by reading certain portions [of a note from a gentleman who we hope has more respect for truth than he has for the king's English.

It is probably a cause of congratulation an pride to Mr. Scovel to know that when Mr. LEEDS was asked by a "man that knows," what were the feelings between him and Mr. SCOVEL, to have answered that "I and you are particular friends," But what the public want to know, is what Mr. Scovel supplies by asterisks. Is this the upright course which a gentleman who resembled the rock of Gibraltar and the frigate Cumberland would be likely to adopt?

We have never said that it was to Mr. R. B. LEEDS that such a confession was made by SCOVEL; but as he sees fit to seek to escape by quoting LEEDS, let him at least make a strong case so far as he goes. As it at present stands, we would willingly submit Mr. LEEDS' testimony in evidence, not for the detense, but for the prosecution. In fact, thus far Mr. LEEDS is one of our witnesses and not one of Mr. Scovel's, The President of the New Jersey Senate does not dare to stand up openly and say, "I did not receive a letter from President Johnson, in which he offered me any position under Government if I would defeat the election of a radical Senator from New Jersey." That is the denial we want from Mr. Scovet, and not a garbled extract from a letter of a gentleman of Atlantic City. In that letter LEEDS actually acknowledges that he did say to "somebody" in Philadelphia what THE EVENING TELEGRAPH accused a nameless party of acknowledging. He writes:-"I see by THE TELEGRAPH that some one has been good enough to inform the editor of that paper of something I said in the city after I left you." This acknowledges that he did say what was told to us. We never asked Mr. LEEDS to commit himself; but if he insists on doing so we have no objection to his bearing testimony on our side.

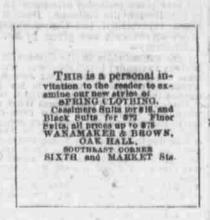
We have frequently said that we have no desire to be unjust to any one. We asked on Saturday Mr. Scovel whether he had not received such a letter as we stated. He declines to answer, but reads an extract from a letter he has received. We again repeat our question, and open our editorial columns to any reply that Mr. Scover, may dare to make. We will supply the place of no important passages by asterisks.

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C F FOLWELL Secretary.

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